Authorized Agents. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county. Dr. Sherwoop, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.

B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Europa.-Two weeks later from free black emigrants will work better than emanci-Europe.

By the arrival of the Steamship Europa at New York, we have two weeks later news from Europe .-There is but little of importance beyond a slight decline in Cotton, say about 4 cent on Mobile, and 4 on Upland. No change in Naval Stores. Breadstuffs

have slightly improved in prices and are held firmer. 5th, 1850, there is stated to be a surplus of two and be instrumental in developing the new designs of a quarter millions of pounds sterling, and an estima- the British government. The abolition party of the ted surplus for the current year of half a million. A motion had been made in the House for the with- don, asserted the necessity of the abolition of slavery drawal of the squadron placed upon the coast of Af- even at the expense of the Union. How a separation rica for the suppression of the slave trade. After of the free-states from the slave-states was to diminthe most strenuous exertions against it on the part an expenditure of over five millions of dollars per an-Queen is to reside in Dublin a part of each year .-The potato crop is planted very extensively in Iresiness has previously been confined to the North.

The Grecian blockade has ceased, the French intervention having been accepted, and the British claims guaranteed. It is announced that the Pope will return to Rome in the beginning of the present

The sentences of death pronounced against the probability of any united German Government .-There is little new from France. Still more restrictive measures are to be put in force against the press. The recent elections have passed off quietly. Trade is brisk in the Provinces, but somewhat depressed in Paris. Prussia and Austria have withdrawn their demand upon Switzerland for the extradition of political refugees. In Russia the winter has been more severe than any within the memory of man.

More Gold from California.

The steamship Cherokee and Empire City arrived at New York on the 5th instant from Chagres, bringing over two millions and a half in gold dust, and two hundred and thirty passengers. The news from San Francisco is up to the 1st of March. Business labor at the mines commenced under the most favorable auspices; miners having been even more suc cessful than during previous years. Prices of produce, lumber, etc., were rapidly declining, and real

American flour was selling at San Francisco at \$10 per bbl. Cattle, \$20 per head. Lumber, \$175 to Beef, \$12 a \$15. Brandy, \$8 per case; Gin, \$4. The arrival of the Cherokee and Empire City has ed, in 1840, by the northern electors. The loyal

created considerable excitement in the Northern cities, and a large emigration may be expected.

A fire occurred at Chagres on the night of the 23d of March, which destroyed the larger part of the

The Galphin Claim.

been the theme of discussion by the press during the last week, and the merits of the case are not generalaffair from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, a strong Whig paper, from which it appears that wherever the fault may lie, a fault, and a grievous one; certainly does exist, and that the Cabinet are responsible for it. The Tribune correspondent says:

1. That this is a very old claim, (none the worse for that,) growing out of certain transactions to which one Galphin, certain Indians, and the Royal Government of Georgia were parties, in or near 1773 before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War.

2. That the State of Georgia never recognized nor provided for the claim, [which was originally for lands, but, having disposed of most of her wild lands to the Federal Government, turned the claimant over to that Government for satisfaction. 3. That this claim, though so venerable and well

backed, never was admitted by our Government till 1846, or thereabouts, when a bill was got through both Houses directing the Treasury Department to audit and settle it on terms of justice and equity. 4. That it was so audited and settled under Secre tary Walker, and the full estimated amount of the

original claim paid over to the heirs and assigns of the original claimant, the sum being about \$49,000. 5. That this sum was duly pocketed, but the claim still prosecuted (or afterwards revived) for interest on the amount so accorded for the seventy-six years

intervening since the origin of the demand 6. That Ex-Governor Geo. W. Crawford, of Georgia, now U. S. Secretary of War, was formerly agent of the claimants in prosecuting their claim, though he no longer appears as such on the record.

7. That Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, directed the proper officer of his Department to reexamine this claim for interest, and that officer (Comptroller Whittlesey) did so, and reported that mont of olaimo

8. That Mr. Meredith permitted or directed an appeal to be taken from this decision to the Attorney General. (Reverdy Johnson,) who reported in favor of the validity and equity of the claim; whereupon. 9. Secretary Meredith directed its payment, and it has been paid, to the amount of some \$190,000.

Such are the essential facts in the case, as reported in the newspapers. We do not see them directly confronted nor materially softened. Yet we insist that the fair fame of the parties concurring in or union, calling forth the boundless fertility of Cuba. conniving at the passage of this second claim, imper- and renovating the West India Islands with the la- following result: atively demands a full explanation or clear refuta- bor of the blacks of the Southern States, in those

to the effect that the nature of Mr. Crawford's rela- treaties of perfect reciprocity, giving the latter comtion to the Galphin claim, and the particular facts mand of the Eastern commerce by way of Nicaragua. connected with its prosecution before the Treasury and all the benefits of possession, without the re-Department, were known to the President of the Uni- sponsibility of slave ownership, would be a magnifited States. On the subject, the Republic of yester- cent exchange for the useless province of Canada .-

one to share with him the responsibility of protecting before its possible consummation, would cut off the his own honor, we feel bound to disabuse the public mind upon this point. We therefore declare that all ships of two-thirds its business, close the whole south-

" Have you ever broke a horse ?" inquired a horse jockey. " No, not exactly," replied Simon ; "but I've broke three

From the Democratic Review for January, 1850. Stability of the Union.

[CONCLUDED.] Having learned by experience the best mode of emancipation, it is requisite, in order to practice it, that she should have an opportunity; and this may be found in the acquisition of new slave countries. The contest that had so long been sustained in Parliament, against admitting slave-grown produce, ding to their peculiar views. of furnishing the West Indies with laborers from the coast of Africa, is freely admitted, and incipient steps pated slaves, is not easily conceived. Freedom, at least British black freedom, may exist in changing the name, without altering the mode of coercion .-Flogging a black emigrant is a very benevolent operation, compared with chastising a black slave .at London in 1840, although foiled in its Texan United States had, under the promptings of G. Thomson, now government member of Parliament for Lon-

ish slavery in the latter is not easy to see, unless the latter were to be exposed to some new influence .of the administration, the motion was defeated. The The political adventurers, dissolute negroes, an itin-British press denounces the support of the African erant atheists, male and female, who, petted by the squadron as a miserable humbug, which totally fails | English, and stimulated by those who had aided the to effect any good, at the same time that it involves English government in its emancipation errors, perspouting, and writing in favor of a dissolution of the num. A bill is shortly to be introduced for the abo- Union, were for the most part met with the contempt lition of the Vice Regal Court in Ireland The they deserved; and it is a glorious example of the high-toned and comprehensive philosophy which pervades our people and the institutions they sustain that these vagabond disseminators of treason, disland, and an effort is made to extend the culture of union and civil war, were disregarded and unnoticed. flax to the South and West. The flax and linen bu- On the other hand, witness the chains and exile of John Mitchell and Smith O'Brien, with their noble compeers, punished with worse than death, not because they came from abroad to stir up insurrection and civil war in a land of strangers, but because on freemen, which have ever been withheld from their primage, abroad, it is about \$7 per ton to the North- bilities, possessed of that on which half the manuunfortunate countrymen, and in the absence of which, hey have cause to envy the material well-being of American slaves. Almost every country in Europe Hungarian leaders has been commuted into impris- affords examples of executions during the past two onment for longer or shorter periods. There is no years for political offences, far less than that of an attempt to excite a servile war. The American institutions are, however, based upon truth and justice, and perpetuated in the understanding of the people : they cannot, therefore, be shaken by the wicked

Gradually the British commercial policy has accommodated itself to the fact, that the great staples which keep in operation the workshops of England are slave products, and that that condition of their production cannot be changed. She repeals, therefore, her duties on them, removes her discriminations, and throws open her navigation laws to the vessels of the world, for their transportation to her warehouses, and her whole colonial policy becomes changed. When England was emancipating her slaves in the West Indies-when her consul was exciting insurrection in Cuba-when her exertions were greatest to suppress the slave-trade—when her intrigues for Texas were ripening, the people of Canwas then very brisk, the dry season having set in and ada rose in rebellion, striving to shake off her yoke, and the people of the United States "sympathized" with them. England poured her troops into the province, putting forth all her disposable force to suppress the defection. Mr. Van Buren, then President, and a warm pro-slavery advocate of southern interests, under a most remarkable but unseen influence, repulsed Texas into the arms of England, and suddenly changing his policy in relation to the Canadian sympathisers, abandoned the people of Navy \$180 per thousand. Pork, \$26 a \$27 per bbl. Mess Island to their own resources, while denouncing the whole proceeding; and for this was himself abandon-

sophistries of such monarchical tools

Union, and given such a preponderance to the North, as Mr. Van Buren, with his southern feelings, could not view with satisfaction, more particularly that As this claim and its allowance by the Cabinet has the policy of the English government was then, to abolish slavery in the South, rather than to divide the Union. With the complete failure of the whole British scheme, in relation to colonial products, came ly understood, we take the following account of the Mr. Van Buren's defeat as a candidate for the presdency in 1840. The opponent of Canadian indepenlence then became committed against Texan annexation, and this new interest gradually ripened into West, which delivering their produce on the great opposition to southern interests, and the formation of a sectional party under the pretext of "free-soil." This party embraced the scattered disciples of the English World's Convention, emisaries, abolitionists, disunionists, and political adventurers of all sorts.-England could not but regard with . disfaction the formation of a combination, which should array the two sections of the Union against each other in hostility, and prepare the way for a rupture which might throw the whole South, with its blacks and rich staples, indispensable to her manufacturing greatness, from the northern rivals of England in commerce and manufactures, unite them to Cuba, restore thereby the West India Islands to their original value, and annex the whole to the British Empire, by treaies offensive and defensive, was a prize worth contending for. The extraordinary pertinacity with which the control of the Nicaraguan isthmus is adhered to, indicates a sense of its value in such a connection. To facilitate this, Canada was repulsed .-A long course of legislation, designed to alienate her, was crowned by an act, taxing the loval subjects to pay indemnities to the so-called "traitors" of former years, and their expostulations were met with leave to annex to the United States if they please." Such a weight added to the Northern, while events pointed to the accession of Cuba on the Southern end, would go a long ways towards breaking the Union in the centre. Mr. Van Buren, who had stood by England against the Canadian rebels, appeared as the

leader of the party of disunion, and the multitude of turbulent adventurers who seek notoriety and advancement for themselves, pressed vigorously in his there was nothing due the claimant, according to the principles established by the Government for the emissaries, and fanatical parasites of all hues and descriptions, were ready to aid in the work. The promulgator of family separation and female dishonor, under the guise of "social reform," was the fitting advocate for federal disunion and national disgrace. Deistical libertinism, and Ethiopian debauchtheir designs might be cloaked.

The formation of the cotton states with Cuba, into a great cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee producing hands in which their labor and numbers have thriv-The separation of the North from the South, under "In mere justice to Mr. Crawford, who desires no the embittered feelings which must necessarily exist

sugar on the same terms as colonial. The necessity may begin with the most 2 ...ous item, viz., the ship- the free and slave States are as follows: ping. This is, according to the official table, owned

in the following proportions: Total 1,361,886 1,791,159 3,153,041

Fish. & whaling 192,180...... 133,838..... 326,018 Deducting the whaling and fishing tonnage from that owned at the North, leaves 1,009,750 register-Every modern Philanthropist can give the reason for ed, and 1,322,475 coasting tonnage, applicable to the that. Meantime the World's Convention, which met transportation of merchandise. More than threefourths of this entire tonnage are employed in the schemes, persevered in that system of attack upon transportation of produce exported from Southern In the British revenue for the year ending April the institutions of the United States, which was to ports. The leading article being cotton, its movement is as follows:

coastwise 785.324 314,129,600 209,417

3,013,168 1,205,267,200 876.842 rable portion was subsequently exported abroad from of Boston, headed by John Hancock, petitioned Connorthern ports, giving a new freight to shipping .- gress to the following effect : Inasmuch as that, of all the exports of the country. these are much less than from the South; thus, plish the ruin of America." while the average is about \$22 from the South, with | The South is now, with its institutions and capa-The American tonnage, cleared out from the United | ueless. A country and institutions so important to States in 1848, was 2,461,280, which, at \$15 per ton, the welfare of humanity at large are not to be trifled following sums:

Northern Southern Total. Outw'd .2,461,880 at \$15...12,306,400...24,612,800.\$36,919,200 Inward .2,393,482 at 8.. 9,573,928.. 9,573,928. 19,147,856 Total Foreign trade . . . \$21,880,328.\$34,186,728.\$56,167,056 its keeping. The capital and laboring abilities of coast, between 2,000,000. 6,000,000. 8,000,000

North and South . \$23,880,328 \$40,186,728 \$64,167,056 The inward freights are of merchandise, on which he Northern shipping makes a freight-the Northern importer and jobber their profits, and on which. probably, one-half is sold and paid for, at the South n this are included freights from Europe, South America, and the East Indies, ranging from \$10 to \$25 per ton, and forming a large part of the whole, o that the average will not form less than \$6 pe ton of carrying capacity, or \$8 per ton register. The freights of vessels in the foreign carrying trade, from Cuba to Europe, &c., are not included.

The imports and exports of the Union were, for 1848. as follows:

\$154,036,436 This embraces the large exports of farm produce

people of Canada turned out to the support of the estimate that one-half of the imports are consumed imperial government, and were taxed cheerfully to at the South, then \$60,131,638 must pass through the world's history not only affords no example, but pay the expenses—the movement was crushed, and Northern hands, leaving at least fifteen per cent. the magnitude of which, the wildest dreams of the the patriots exiled. The independence of Canada at profit, say \$9,000,000, including insurance, &c. In most imaginative of the world's statesmen has failed that time would have speedily brought her into the return for this, an amount of bills, drawn against to conceive. In this undisturbed progress, the condiof the New England and Middle States was \$182,-945,317, including 500,000 bales of cotton worked up at the North. Of this one-half, say \$90,000,000. finds sale in the Southern States, and those of the the same race, in its water-courses, necessarily form part of that region, and morally, the bla at a profit to manufacturers, jobbers, forwarders, ex- perior to the nude (presses, insurance, &c., of 25 per cent., or \$22,250,- debted to the white 000. There arrived at New Orleans last year, by disinterested agency. That process of improvement the Mississippi river, of produce from all the Western States, a value of \$36,119,098, and probably \$14,000,000 more found sale in the slave States thro' smaller avenues, and at shorter distances, making say \$50,000,000; for all which was received in return sugar, coffee, tobacco, materials of manufacture. and domestic bills drawn on the North against pronto her hands. Cuba is fast drawing towards union | duce and foreign bills of exchange. These sales of with the South; and to cut off the southern states produce probably realized 20 per cent. profit, and it South, that the West pays for its purchases of goods United States census: at the East. There is also, probably, \$20,000,000 of Northern capital, drawing large profits in Southern employments. Stocks, shares of companies, and in terests in firms, which, with the amount expended by Southerners coming North in the summer season, must yield \$6,000,000. These rough estimates of the profits of the North by Southern connection, may

cation of the free blacks in the slave states is much Freights of North'n shipping on South'n produce .\$40,186,728

ren socialist free-soil abolition party.

consumed, 1849. employed. .\$366,000,000233,000

Europe 983,943... such a connection, it cannot be doubted that England would return to her exclusive system, and the crushis by promoting sectional jealousies, in the view to is by promoting sectional jealousies, in the view to cause a political dissolution of the Union.

A L. PRICE, Surviving partner of the late firm of Price for the late for the late firm of Price for the late firm of Price for the late for the late firm of Price for the late firm of Price for the late ed industry of the New-England and Middle States cause a political dissolution of the Union.

would struggle in vain for reward. Nevertheless, A separation of the Union would involve the im- people, the fiat of their own destruction.

this is what desperate sectional politicians are striv- mediate connection of the whole South with Mexico and the West Indies, with England; and under the about, seeking their reward in political advancement exasperation that would inevitably attend such an among a ruined people. Amid the distress of a civil war, the destitution of the workers and ruin of property, the socialist faction, of which the New-York ish exclusive system which before drove the indepentation and society have been much sought are acquaintance and society have been much sought are exclusive system which before drove the indepentation of the workers and runn of property, the socialist faction, of which the New-York ish exclusive system which before drove the indepentation of the highest sphere, Tribune is the organ, seek that thorough upturning of dent Northern States into a Union with the South, and all greatly regret his departure, which is mainsociety, which must precede its organization accor-

> The area of western lands unsold, with a large portion of that already sold, is entirely commanded by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the posssors of its Delta are the controlling power. introduction of manufactures is most rapidly progressing in the northern slave-states, and as those lands in agricultural productions, the impulse will

be enhanced, and with greater success, than the im-

AREA OF 30 STATES, WITH LANDS SOLD AND UNSOLD.

proving prospects of the raw material promises to enhance the capital applicable for that purpose. Every year the progress of affairs makes the North less necessary to the South, and makes the latter Exp't'd abr'd 9,227,844 1,026,602,269 667,425 11 cts. \$15,399,034 more necessary to England and Western Europe.— The face of affairs is entirely changed since Gen. \$16,969,682 | Pinckney, in convention, assented to the proposition, This coastwise export is merely the first movement, giving Congress the right to pass laws regulating South to North, and does not embrace its ultimate commerce by a simple majority, on the ground that navigation in small vessels. As an indication of the it was a boon granted to the North in consideration freights on other articles, it may be stated that the of the necessity which the weak South had for their quantities of the eleven articles of sugar, molasses. strong northern neighbors. The cotton trade then flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, lead, whiskey, corn, scarcely existed, but the material has now been spun and tobacco, which left New Orleans for the year into a web which binds the commercial world to 1849, both foreign and coastwise, required 101,900 southern interests. The North now has far more tons, and the freights were worth \$2,467,749. Of the need of the South to cherish her commercial and quantities sent coastwise of these articles, a conside- manufacturing interests, than when the merchants

"Impressed with these ideas, your petitioners beg leave to request of the very august body which they now have the 75 per cent. is based upon Southern produce, and as honor to address, that the numerous impositions of the Britwe have seen in the above table, which is from offi- ish, on the trade and exports of these states, may be forthcial sources, nearly all the shipping is owned at the with contravened by similar expedients on our part; else, North, and the rates of freight, in usual years, are graduated by that of cotton—an estimate may be made of the whole freights. From Northern ports of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accom-

ern ports. It is also the case, that vessels are built facturing and commercial interests of the world deto carry nearly 50 per cent. more than their regis- pends. It is the source whence the only means of tered tonnage, and also that many of the voyages are employing and feeding at least 6,000,000 whites can to the provinces and the West Indies. Hence, the be drawn, and without which nearly \$1,000,000,000 average outward freights are not over \$15 per ton. of active capital in ships and factories would be val-

allowing two-thirds for Southern origin, gives the with. This country forms one-half of our glorious Union, on terms agreed upon by those immortal men who separated from England, because they would no Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold, and Ultra-marine Blue, longer suffer the continuance of the African slavetrade: but in its independent position the South holds the welfare of other nations almost entirely in England are such as to afford the South an outlet for its staple, should it exclude all other customers. The result of such a movement would be to force other counties to draw their goods from England only. On the other hand, the manufacturing progress of the North is such, that in a few years she may absorb the whole of the southern staple, and s comparatively of small importance whether England or the North obtains this mastery. Between the North and England it is a mortal duel, and yet in the crisis of this struggle there are to be found persons at the north so destitute of all moral sense and political acuteness, as to attack, in violation of the sacred pledge of the constitution, those institutions which it guaranties, and which are so necessa-

The continued harmony of the United States, pernitting the industry of each section to furnish materials for the enterprise of the others—the reciprocity of benefits, and uninterrupted interchange of mufrom the North for the famine year, and is, there- tual productions, facilitated by continually increasfore, above an average for that section. Under the ing means of intercourse and accumulation of capital. are laying the foundation for an empire, of which Southern exports, must be sold in New York, equal tion of the black race is being elevated on the swelling to the difference between Southern imports and the tide of white progress. Inasmuch as that the first amount of their exports, say \$60,000,000. The ne- slaves imported were, under their new masters, vastly gotiation of these gives at least \$1,000,000 more to superior in condition to the nude cannibals by whom the North. On data furnished by the census of 1840, they were sold, only because avarice triumphed over it was ascertained that the value of the manufactures appetite, so is the condition of the slave of the present day far above that of his progenitor a few generations back. The black race, in its servitude to the whites, has undergone an improvement, which County Court Sci. Fa.

has not ceased, but is ever progressive in the train of white advancement. The huge lumber-car has no vitality of itself, but attached to the resistless locomotive, moves forward with a vigor not its own. To cast off that race, in dependence on its own resources, is a singular manifestation of desire for its progress. As an indication of the progress in respect of Overseer's Appointfreedom, which that race makes as it is trained to endure it, we may take the numbers classified upon is from the proceeds of its sales of produce to the the Continent, for three periods, according to the

Slave States. Free States. 1830..2,005,475...........182,070.......187,525 In 1800 there were 36,946 slaves in what are now free states. The emancipation of these increased

the free blacks in the free states-but the multipli-

more rapid, and is increasing upon the proportion of Insolvent Notices; "Western produce descending the Mississippi, 10,000,000 on Northern capital employed at the South, 6,000,000 of the increase. This has been greatly retarded by do. Affidavits; the abolition excitement. It is observable that the Total earnings of the North per annum.....\$88,436,728 | free blacks do not emigrate from the southern states. These estimates are all exceedingly small, and do Their social position there is less onerous than the not embrace a variety of transactions, which form nominal freedom of the North. The increase of free the basis of most corporate profits. It might also blacks at the South, in 40 years, was 250 per cent., embrace the profits on sales to Western States, which and at the North 140 per cent. It is undoubtedly Now, when we reflect, that the whole of the transac- North to permit the presence of blacks, if they can tions, out of which spring these profits enumerated, possibly be excluded, has, to a very great extent, Sh'ff Appearance do. and also the employment of a very large proportion | checked emancipation. Thus, the constitution passof the Northern people, as well as one-half of the ed by Ohio on its organization as a state, with the whole external trade of Great Britain, with all those black laws passed by its legislature, by preventing remotely dependent upon the persons actively enga- the ingress of slaves, greatly retarded emancipation. ery, were well assorted collaborators in the work of ged in the trade, we begin to form some idea of the To suppose that the ordinance of 1787 stopped slave treason, under whatever pretence of philanthropy magnitude of the crime premeditated by the Van Bu- migration, is a great mistake. It was the opposition of the white settlers to the presence of negroes that If we throw together the capital and numbers of alone prevented it. Had any number of slaves been persons directly occupied in the manufacture of cot- settled in Ohio, they would ultimately, as in New and other officers, and ton, with the number of bales required annually to York, have been emancipated, and would, by so allother persons requikeep them in employ, we arrive at something like the much, have reduced the existing number of slaves. Thus, notwithstanding all the false sympathies of line, would do well to the North, the progress of emancipation at the South give us a call, or send is quite as rapid as it should be, to avoid convulsions, in their orders. We It is more than probable, that when the body of free cute our work well, and United States.... 520,000......160,634...... 122,000,000 black shall have become more considerable, that at the cheapest rates they will supplant slaves as domestic servants, until for cash. Call at the Total.....3,323,365.....\$671,000,000 slavery becomes, in those states, almost entirely pre-Of this large consumption, 2,800,000 bales were dial. There is no comparrison between the wellfurnished by the Southern States, and it supports, trained free black, subject to dismissal for misconthrough the profits of its fabrication, not less than duet as a domestic servant, and the slothful slave 6,000,000 whites, and the cloth so produced furnishes who has no fear of loss of place before his eyes. The comfortable clothing to millions more, who other- free blacks must necessarily crowd out the slaves, by & FULTON, are rewise would suffer from want of it. If by any convul-sion the supply of raw material should be cut off, more fitted for freedom. It is an inevitable law of the statements which have appeared in the public ern market to the sale of its wares, shut up its facjournals, connecting the President with the transactory in the properties of the present condition of Canada. The possessing the properties and ruin to all nations! The Northern States have trade is free, and the population of freemen becomes the properties of the present condition of Canada. The possessing their ability to the present condition of Canada. The possessing their ability to the present condition of Canada. The possessing their ability to the present condition of Canada. The possessing their ability to the present condition of Canada. The possessing their ability to the present condition of Canada. tions in this matter, are without foundation. It was ly to the present condition of Canada. The posses- rapidly increased of late years in their ability to more dense. This process is gradually and surely terms of the "Journal," at no time brought to the knowledge of the President sion of the mouths of the Mississippi would give the work up the growth elevating the black race, and to disturb it by any or paid to its agents. was 1,683,574 bales, and the United States manufactures took 267,850 or 15 per cent. The average boneless barbarism, as complete as that which pera member of his Cabinet, in which another member now living in the valley, who can remember that the tures took 267.850, or 15 per cent. The average hopeless barbarism, as complete as that which perof his Cabinet was directly or indirectly interested. possession of the Delta of the Mississippi by Spain. growth of the past two years has been 2,500,000 bales, vades Africa. An earnest desire for progress, politifi the amount remitted We are also informed that neither Mr. Meredith nor was fast separating the East and West. A delay of and 502,400 bales, or 20 per cent., has been wrought cal and social, for both races, as well on this conti-Mr. Johnson was made acquainted with Mr. Crawford's interest in the claim."

Was fast separating the East and west. A detay of the North is developing itself with a rapidity that who of the North is developing itself with a rapidity that only sure mode of accomplishing that double end.—

To preserve the harmony of the several sections by an important clerkship in the department, who made ue of trade was so great then, when the settlements the Southern production to the exclusion of Euroup the statements of the claim from documents, is important what would it now be when \$50,000,000 the pean rivals. The progress in this direction is present the state of the increase of capital. Super which we may wish did not exist, but which we can elaims against the late out in the Washington Union in defence of the payment of the claim, and says that it is in accordance with the usual action of the Government in similar with the usual action of the Government in similar over the Union, and she is fast losing that advantage.

Of the Vest were few, and their surplus products distributed the progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that state of things, which we may wish did not exist, but which we may wish did not exist.

Figure 1. The progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that state of things, which we may wish did not exist, but which we may wish did not exist.

Figure 2. The progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that state of things.

Figure 2. The progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that state of things.

Figure 2. The progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that state of things.

Figure 3. The progress in this direction is premium at attack upon that

Movements of Santa Anna

HARDWARE STORE IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber desires to inform the citizens of ton, and the country dealers generally, that he

of the very best make, including Bar and Ho

Hollow-ware, Stoves and Nails ; together with

variety of GERMAN AND FANCY GOODS

the trade. By importing his foreign, and receive

mestic from the manufacturers direct, he is enable

ing to sell at the lowest prices. To those who by

gain, he will make all articles at Eastern prices,

penses only, and feels sure that the country dealer

it to their advantage to look through his stock bef

Lime, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lineolaville white has Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Briek;

Also, Calcined Plaster; Final Research Research Araulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. W007

DAISINS.—15 Boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N.

MOLASSES. 10 hhds. superior retailing Molasses for eash, at GEO. H Pro-

TARCH.—12 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch. For ale by SAVAGE & MEARES

Molasses.—In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS,

HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS.

WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this

paration—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and turn

fections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity em

by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with the

confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will as

due and remove the severest attacks of disease upon thetin

and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly be

very naturally attract the attention of medical men mid

anthropists everywhere. What is their opinion do

Valentine Mott, M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says.

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficient to the same of the same o

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

Chief Justice Eustis,

Asthma and Bronchitis.

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 187

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 18

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science

Aver's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculialy

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking mid

affection of the Lungs :- "Try the CHERRY PECTORIL

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his m

states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this

HERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recom

this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public m

Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir:-Having been rescued bon

painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratite

rompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only

justice to you, but for the information of others in like all

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became

severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profe

night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became en

ciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, a

pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarm

symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed a

PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect,

o reach my case, until I providentially tried your Came

Dr. Ayer, Lowell-Dear Sir :- I have for years been a

ed with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have

obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time

medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians present

an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

ing unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great an

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less the

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:-

cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the "

ted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

any medicine can give you relief, with the ble

that will.'

Pectoral may be seen in the following:-

GEO. H. KELLEY

April 5, 1850

a Store on Front-street, three doors South of Mar

Kingston, (Ja.,) March 18, 1850. SANTA ANNA, of Mexican notoriety, we regret to state, is about taking his departure for Bogota. His and entirely new stock of foreign and domestic Hard and entirely new stock of foreign and domestic Hard of the very best make, including Research has now become necessary to every country of Eu- revolution in his native country. Himself and lady rope, the North has nothing to offer, being in fact a are a refined and most agreeable pair; but the rewas relaxed, and Lord John Russell, now the first of the crown, moved to admit slave-grown est which the North has in Southern prosperity, we rival to each and all in manufactures. The areas of cent accounts from the city of Mexico have severed all his fond hopes of return. His fortune is princely, and a more honorable and liberal man does not live in the island. What his intentions are, no per-Area acres. new states. by U. States. new states. 1840.

Free, 290,777,600 52,007,332 \$91,687,565 199,935,398 9,918,864 son here is acquainted with, but all regret the departure, 599,275,502 41,202,324 45,085,512 145,977,945 7,513,008

Latest Styles of Rich and Fashionable Furniture T THE NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE .- We have just received from New York the largest assortment, and the best selected stock, of Cabinet Furniture ever offered in this market. Great inducements are now offered, in order to become less able to compete with the more southern sell our goods as they arrive, and at the same time to have a large supply of new goods always on hand. Our object is to have quick sales and light profits; and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article in our line at the lowest prices.

Hotel keepers, and all persons in need of Furniture, who

desire to save 10 to 15 per cent. are requested to call.

The following named goods, together with many others not cessary to specify, have just been added to our stock: 6 half marble tor 4 large mahogany Wardrobes; Sideboards; 12 Sofas, newest styles; 6 marble top Washstands; 4 large mahogany Rockers; 10 mahogany do: do: carved tops; do: 15 small cane seat Rockers: 10 large cane seat 3 mahogany French Bedsteads; 4 mahogany Secre-Counting-House Desks;

Dining Tables;

20 mahogany Bureaus;

18 trundle

6 Hat Racks;

[and cord;

Centre Tables; do. marble tops; Dressing Bureaus, with glasses; 6 dozen black walnut Parlor Chairs; 10 do: fancy maple do: do: imitation rosewood do: do: children's cane and wood seat Chairs; 12 do: cane and rush scat maple do: wood seat 4 pair mahogany Side Tables; 3 do: office Chairs; 4 black walnut Dining Tables; 24 single Cots; 6 high post Sacking Bedsteads; 6 Cottage Bedsteads; 10 do: do: slat

12 do: do: slat 30 cheap Washstands: 24 cheap Toilet Tables Willow Wagons, Cradles and Chairs; Moss, Hair and raw Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c. &c. Persons from the country are requested to call. Purcha-

ers will have their goods packed free of expense.

April 5]

G. & W. A. GWYER.

New York & Philadelphia Advertisements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ND Depot of Bronze Powders .- The subscriber, Im-1 porter and Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand the argest assortment of Musical Instruments, of every description, in the United States; also BRONZE POWDER, of all colors and qualities, of the best German manufacture, and which he will sell on reasonable terms. Store-keepers are requested to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere. EDWARD BAACK, 87 Fulton-street, New York.

12 low do: do:

50 tester do: do:

40 do: do: cord

FRENCH'S HOTEL. Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square, Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York, WAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, omfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world .may absorb the whole of the southern staple, and It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this conti-place herself at the head of the manufacturing in- nent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They terest for the supply of the world. To the South it are all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with Croton Water, through silver plated cocks .-There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCAN-There is a Barber's Shop, and an extensive range of Bath Rooms connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and splendid Refectory .-Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and

> ase will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites New York, April 5th, 1850

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of Superior Tin and

also to call them at any time they may desire : and in no

Keeping constantly on hand the largest assortment i THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior ad-MELLOY & FORD, Sign of the " Large Coffee Pot,"

No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia

LIST OF BLANKS. County Court Writs;

SALT RHEUM

R. FRENCH.

nd Druggists generally throughout the State. January 25, 1850

County Court Fi. Fa.;

County Ct. Execution; Magistrate's do. Capias ad Responden-

Peace, State, and Civil Warrants: Notes of Hand; State Recognizance; Military Ca Sa; Execution: Negro Bonds;

Inspector's Certificates: Certificates of Justices Marriage License;

Notes, negotiable at Administrator's Bonds;

Garnishee Notices

Crew Lists: Any Blank wanted,

Officers of the Courts

week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely report I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a small health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE'S FARRANT. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mars. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO

DYSPERSIA

FEMALE COMPLAINT LOSS OF APPETITE DEBILITY &

In this preparation are strongly consimples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the applibation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputati VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the reco time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. fies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new throughout the whole animal frame The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently remove sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complain

be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but expenent value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophics to its fame. REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Messrs. Sanns:-- Having suffered many years with a disease of my through the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished

Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making ress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in gitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium able Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the sars I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous engine has 184 i his marvehous specific has n but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of sale humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by M. 1.

Parent as true.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Consulate of France in the United Sum.

For the Consul-general of France.

L. BORG, Van Consul-Parent as true. CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURE

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking and striking and care seen, permanent cure of an inveterate Cancer, is only another link in the link of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convince done once it will do again :-

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:-Gentlemen-In the year 1842 I was attention cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely tense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and conmy appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was a first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that sall could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsal determined to try it. I had not been of the cures performed by your Sarsal determined to try it. I had not been of the cures performed by your Sarsal determined to try it. determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effe system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly of It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly to day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again recure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla still remain; and all who have most of Stamfon still remain; and ail who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamfor to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring p Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yours health given ristoral to the secure to yours." health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVES TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE. Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: - Gentlemen-Having seen your Sarsapuls city with great effect in a second second

three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the least possible delay. I am inspired only feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be. I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

this city with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been re-

A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHE 100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Dross For sale n Wilmington, N. C., by